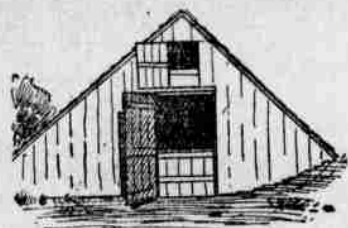


AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

A CELLAR FOR CELERY.

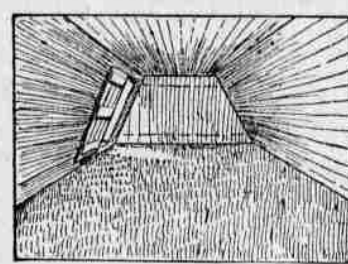
Improved Storage System, Recommended by the Cornell (N. Y.) Experiment Station.

When celery is grown in considerable quantities it is necessary to have a place in which to store it. It is also advisable to construct the place early in the season to make sure that it is ready when needed. We show two cuts of an improved storage for celery that has recently been illustrated by the Cornell Experiment station. The



EXTERIOR OF CELLAR.

first cut shows the exterior of such a cellar, and the second the interior. The storing of celery for the winter trade is an important problem in the north, and the present methods of keeping celery are defective for commercial purposes, being either too wasteful or requiring too much labor. B. M. Dugan, of the Cornell station, says: "To continue its vitality, succulence and crispness, celery must continue in the storage house a very slow growth, a growth sufficient to establish the roots in the soil and to complete the devel-



INTERIOR OF CELLAR.

opment of the inner leaves. Thorough freezing is fatal, but the lowest temperature at which freezing will not take place is most desirable. Not only does this temperature hold the plant in the desired condition of greatly suspended activities, but it renders next to impossible the growth of injurious fungi, which would speedily wilt and rot it. In order, then, to approach the temperature sought, the house should be so snugly constructed as to provide against freezing. Again, it should be so provided with ventilating appliances that at any time advantage may be taken of any cold intervals to rapidly and effectively chill the house, after which it might be securely closed for a warmer period, and, with this inclosed lower temperature, remains for a time at a point more nearly that desired.—Farmers' Review.

HEIGHT OF FRUIT TREES.

Tendency of Progressive Orchardists Now Is to Lower Heads for All Kinds of Fruits.

There is considerable difference of opinion among orchardists as to the height at which fruit trees should be headed. In the eastern states there are many who think the trunks should be four to five feet, and some of the apple orchards have bodies taller than this. However well this may be for the eastern conditions, it is not the proper way to train trees anywhere in the central and western states, and in the east the tendency is to lower heads. The more recently planted apple orchards are rarely over two to three feet to the lower branches, and the pear orchards from one to two feet.

Any one who has had experience in the west knows that the hot suns and almost constant summer winds work havoc in orchards that are headed high. The flat-headed apple tree borer works in the trunks and large branches that are exposed to the sun. I have seen apple trees in northern Texas that were badly attacked by this insect almost ten feet from the ground. In Kansas and Missouri it is not so abundant and destructive, but nearly all the apple trees with tall, bare trunks have borers on them.

Tall heads give the wind greater power over the roots, which strains them unduly, often causing the trees to incline to the northeast or fall to the ground. The fruit is much harder to gather from tall headed trees than from those with low heads. It is especially important that peach trees should be headed low, and then kept pruned back so that ladders will rarely be needed to be used in gathering the peaches.

Spraying is much more easily done on low-headed trees, and the same is true of pruning. There does not seem to be any good reason for heading fruit trees high, except that they are troublesome to cultivate when the branches are very close to the ground. This can be largely overcome by using tools that are made to meet these requirements.—Midland Farmer.

An Ideal Potato Patch.

If the ground is quite level place your stirring plow in the center, at one end of your patch. Back furrow. Harrow it nicely. In a few days do the same thing in the same way. Now you have a plot in good tilth and well drained, as you have left it shaped somewhat as the roof of a house. Fertilize in the center. Now you can plant this in drills or in hills that is, checks. Harrow often, keeping the ground loose and clean, and you will certainly be rewarded for your labor. Potatoes do not do well when they are not well drained. The shape of the subsoil will drain it, and good cultivation will insure a sufficiency of moisture.—Isaac N. Green, in the Epitome.

Roots Penetrate Rock.

There is a tree just beyond the New England railway arch on the Middlebury road in Connecticut which has grown through a solid rock many tons in weight, making a large fissure which would require a dynamite explosion to duplicate.

CLEANING FRUIT FIELDS.

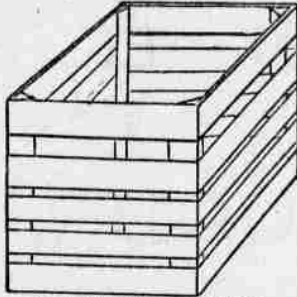
Work Done in Autumn Pays Gratifying Dividends in the Coming Fruitful Season.

In many districts it is not until spring arrives that the work of cleaning the field begins, and then hurry ensues. While the decayed weeds and grass cover the roots of the plants may serve as a mulch, and partially protect against the severity of the winter, the question comes up as to the cost. Apparently it is cheaper to allow the weeds to grow and remain, if they are valued as mulching material, as no labor is required in their use, but weeds are very expensive and very costly if the matter be viewed from an economical standpoint. The storing of the material for the production of next year's crop of fruit goes on in the vines now, and the greater portion of the effort of reproduction is when the condition of heat and moisture are most favorable. Some plants bear fruit before the summer comes on, but it is during the summer that the growth of new canes and vines is greatest. All the elements of growth come from the soil and as no plant will thrive as well under competition as without it, it is plain that the weeds simply rob the plants not only of nourishment but also of moisture. When they die in the fall they do not return to the soil that which is derived from it, as during the process of decomposition much of the nitrogenous matter is dissipated in the atmosphere. The duty should be to cultivate between the rows of strawberries, raspberries and blackberries, thinning out the surplus plants and either hoeing or hand pulling the weeds. If some kind of winter covering be needed it is more economical to use salt hay or some cheap material that can be easily applied. It is also best to cut back the tops of tall canes. If growth is to be made let it be of laterals. It is much better to cut back early than to wait until the plant has wasted energy in producing vines that must be removed in the spring. All the energy saved now will be brought into use next spring in the effort to produce fruit, which will then be of better quality.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

CRATES FOR VEGETABLES.

They Are Easily Made and If Well Taken Care Of Will Last for a Number of Years.

Slatted Crates for handling vegetables and other farm products are very convenient and economical. They are in use by only a few farmers, and those who have them speak very highly of them. In husking corn they will almost pay for themselves in one season. One hundred are none too many for a



THE CRATE COMPLETE.

farmer to have. They should be made 13 inches square, and 14 inches high, which will hold nearly one bushel heaped measure. The corner pieces should be made of maple one and one-half inches square, cut in two diagonally. The slats should be three-eighths by two inches, preferably of elm, and nailed three-eighths or one-half inch apart. The top slat should be at least five-eighths or three-fourths inch thick, and the space between this and the second slat one and one-half inches wide, to permit of getting the hands through for lifting. The bottom slats on two sides must also be five-eighths or three-fourths inch thick, to permit of nailing the bottom slats. Such crates made of good seasoned material and kept under cover when not in use, will last for many years.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Farmers Buy Range Cattle.
It is becoming quite a custom now among farmers of the west and northwest to buy range cattle one or two years old instead of raising them. High-grade, range-bred cattle can be bought for less money than it will cost the farmer to raise cattle of equal quality, and by buying while young the difficulty and danger of breaking them is reduced to a level with that of home-grown animals. Common or inferior horses grown on the ranges find no sale, and to command a fair price the breeding stock must be of good size, form and quality. The colts being grown on the range are not so good as those raised on the farm, but they can be sold for less money than it would cost the farmer to raise them, giving shelter, grain and hay.—Farm Journal.

When to Wean the Piglets.
A series of eight experiments recently demonstrated the advisability of keeping the pigs on the sow as long as possible, consistent with the healthy and strong condition of the mother. The chief reason for this is that a sow and her pigs together will extract more nourishment from a given quantity of food than will the weaned pigs alone. The sow and pigs were weighed separately each week, and any loss or gain of the sow was deducted from or added to the increased weight of the pigs. The pigs were allowed to remain on the sow for ten weeks, then a similar course of feeding was carried on with the pigs for seven weeks. The sow and pigs consumed on an average 221 pounds of meal and 534 pounds of skim milk in making a similar increase.—Midland Farmer.

New Methods in Dairying.
Inferior butter lowers the price of the good butter, and injures trade in that article. It would be considered an offense to inform the wives of some farmers that they do not know how to make good butter, yet thousands of pounds of butter reach the market that could be of a higher grade if the farmers and their wives were not prejudiced against "fancy farming." A silo, a pure bred animal or improved methods of farming are regarded as innovations, being forced on farmers only after more progressive neighbors leave the former methods behind and find profit in so doing.

Importing Onions.
Because of the failure of last year's onion crop in the northern states, which was due to the rotting of the vegetables in the ground, the "pauper onions" of Europe and Africa are being shipped here in large quantities.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PORTO RICO.

The "Trolley" and the Automobile American Inventions That Are Daily Appreciated.

Every year shows the advance of American industries and civic reform in Porto Rico. A writer in the Outlook describes the big, yellow electric car swinging along under the ruined walls of Fort Cristobal. Here one has the old and the new together: The Spanish building and the American "trolley." "The trolley" is more change Ponce to America," says a prosperous native merchant, "than all the Americans."

During the week in February when Admiral Higginson's fleet lay at anchor in the harbor of Ponce, one-third of the population rode on the electric cars to the Playa, or port, two miles away. The automobile, too, has invaded Porto Rico. A transatlantic express and passenger service of automobile wagons has been operating between Ponce and San Juan for a year.

Every visitor to San Juan notices the clean, well-paved streets. Four years ago the rain was the only street-cleaning department, and did its work only on the slopes. In Ponce and other cities gangs of prisoners in brown canvas uniforms keep the gutters clean, and there are the beginnings of a thorough sewerage system.

Three years ago ice was a luxury; now every town of importance has an ice-plant, and many private enterprises, like the large American sugar "centrales," or rolling-mills, have refrigerating systems.

Electric lights make the streets brilliant, and nearly all Porto Rican houses are lighted by electricity. Telephones are in operation in Ponce and San Juan, and the attendant at the Spanish central exchange answers: "Hello!"

Since the bureau of insular telegraph received the telegraph system from the signal corps in February, 1901, the number of offices has increased from ten to 40. Moreover, business men who never used the old, untrustworthy Spanish tape instruments appreciate the promptness and efficiency of the new service.

It is natural that the island industries, which are the chief interest of Americans, should have improved. New machinery rolls the sugar-cane, and where, three years ago, long lines of bull-carts slowly dragged small loads of cane to the old Spanish mills, narrow-gauge railroads have been put in, and American locomotives haul trains of ten-ton cars all day and night to the great sugar-mills of the American companies.

Most promising of all aspects of the new Porto Rico is the cooperation in business of Porto Ricans with Americans. They unite in banking, shipping and manufacturing enterprises. More than that, the Porto Ricans not only welcome the Americans on commercial grounds—they might do that and still hate them—but they show in dress, in little habits of life, and in their eagerness to learn the English language, that their intercourse with Americans is not merely superficial, but merely a matter of business convenience. The American spirit has struck deeper than the skin.

EVENT IN ORANGE TRADE.

Early Receipts of Porto Rico Fruit May Drive Out That from Jamaica.

The arrival of Porto Rico oranges of this year's crop five weeks earlier than the first receipts last year was an event of more than usual interest to local fruit importers. Owing to the damage to the Jamaica crop by the recent hurricane and to the lateness of that crop because of insufficient sunshine, the importers of the Porto Rico article believe that the latter fruit will come into increased favor this season and compete more seriously than heretofore with Jamaica and even Florida oranges, reports the New York Sun.

The trade in Porto Rico oranges started only two seasons ago, following the removal of the duty. As there is a duty of about 75 cents a barrel on Jamaica oranges, the importers of the Porto Rico fruit say it is only a question of time before the latter will virtually drive the Jamaica oranges out of the market.

Only a few scattering boxes of oranges which have come from Porto Rico in the course of a season are cultivated fruit, practically all the oranges growing wild. They are gathered by the natives in the interior and sold to the ships for a few dollars a thousand. Within the last few years, however, many groves have been set out, and, beginning with the next season, cultivated fruit is expected to come here in constantly increasing quantities.

Solar Eclipse in China.

Some days before the recent solar eclipse occurred the mayor of Shanghai issued a proclamation, the purport of which was that all citizens should do their utmost to appease the heavenly powers while the phenomenon was in force. The proclamation began as follows: "On the first day of the third month of this year of the reign of the Emperor Kuangsu, a great god will begin to devour the sun." Enigmistic this statement seems to us, but in China it is well understood, as is proved by the fact that on the day of the eclipse large crowds gathered in various places, and by threats and shouts did their best to prevent the ravenous god from devouring the sacred sun.—N. Y. Herald.

Greatest Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh district has more industrial superlatives than any other similar area on earth. It has the greatest iron and steel works, the greatest electric plants, the largest glass houses, firebrick yards, potteries, and at the same time is the center of the world's greatest coal and coke fields.—Detroit Free Press.

Peanut Parties.

The latest feminine amusement in Kansas is the progressive peanut party. A dishful of peanuts is placed on a table, and four women, armed with hampers, take seats around it, and at a signal begin to dig into the peanuts with the hampers. It is a foul to touch a peanut with the hands, and the two sticking the most peanuts on the hamper win.

Not Good for the Lawyers.

An open confession may be good for the soul, but it is a bad thing for the lawyers for the defense.—Puck.

Needed a Knife.

Prof. George Lincoln Burr, of Cornell, who lately toured New England on his bicycle in order to gather facts about witchcraft, is an authority on the history of superstition and persecution, and is also an indefatigable wheelman. Prof. Burr, with his bicycle, has penetrated many primitive and secluded parts of the United States.

From these journeys, says an eastern exchange, he returns with little stories that are now quaint, now strange, now humorous. A story of the latter sort concerns a visit to Tennessee.

"I arrived one night at a mountaineer's cabin," said the professor, "and asked for shelter for the night. The good people were very hospitable. They gave me a comfortable bed and an excellent meal.

"While I was eating the meal my host watched me narrowly to see that I had everything I wanted. He kept ordering his wife to fill my glass, to bring me more bread, and so forth. Finally, when I began to eat a piece of apple pie, he exclaimed in an indignant tone:

Couldn't See It.

A trifling technicality was the basis of the argument, and after deciding upon a referee, each man stated his contention, relating the Chicago Post.

"I don't see the difference," said the referee.

"You don't!" cried the argumentative ones.

"No, I don't," said the referee.

"Well, now, see here," said each one very carefully stating his position again.

"Now do you see it?" they asked.

"Well, you are dull," said the referee, "each one went over the ground again. 'How about it now?' they asked.

"I still don't see it," was the reply.

"Do you ever expect to see it?" one of them asked, sarcastically.

"Not unless you put it in writing," he replied. "It's all a matter of words, and one can't see the spoken word."

Thereupon they stopped the argument long enough to throw the referee over the top of a building.

Might Mad Woman.

A cable train was scotching down State street as fast as the wire rope could drag it, when a woman, who always affects to be on terms of intimacy with notable persons, Court-ous and genial to a degree, the admiral has profound distrust of this sort of conveyance, and does not hesitate to show the feeling.

Not long ago, while out walking in Washington, he was accosted by an effusive stranger, who, grasping his hand and saying: "Good morning, I'll be with you don't know me." The admiral looked at his disfigurement as he answered, grimly: "You will," and walked on.—Detroit Free Press.

Modern Sherlock.

The modern Sherlock was told to spot the suspect man.

"Well," said Sherlock, "I have at last found that his wife is away on a vacation."

"How did you find that out?" asked the mystified friend.

"He is wearing a safety pin instead of a suspender button."—Chicago Daily News.

Easy to Get.

Pierpont, O., Oct. 5th.—Remarkable indeed is the experience of Mr. S. A. Turner, a man now over seventy-one years of age, and who has lived in this city for many years.

For many years this old gentleman had suffered with a very unpleasant form of kidney trouble, a kind that very often bottles up the urine, and would have to get up four or five times every night, and the very tiresome disease was fast wearing him out.

At last after having almost made up his mind that he would never be able to get relief, he stumbled over a medicine which relieved him almost immediately, and has cured him permanently. It is so very easy to get and so simple to use that Mr. Turner thinks every one should know it. Every dealer in the country has it, and all you have to do is to ask for Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Turner says: "I have no equal."

Little She Didn't Know.

Mrs. Knicker—Is Mrs. Ames a well-informed woman?—Yes, indeed; her cook has lived with all the other families in the neighborhood.—Stray Stories.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 6.
CATTLE—Native Steers... \$4.25 \$9.50
COTTON—Middling... 10.00 10.00
FLOUR—Winter... 3.15 3.15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red... 80.00 80.00
CORN—No. 2... 30.00 30.00
OATS—No. 2... 15.00 15.00
PORK—Mess... 13.75 14.00
CHICAGO
CATTLE—Native Steers... 4.50 6.00
HOGS—Fair to Choice... 5.75 6.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice... 4.00 4.50
FLOUR—Winter... 3.00 3.15
WHEAT—No. 2... 75.00 75.00
CORN—No. 2... 25.00 25.00
OATS—No. 2... 12.00 12.00
PORK—Mess... 12.50 12.50
KANSAS CITY
CATTLE—Native Steers... 4.00 5.25
HOGS—Fair to Choice... 5.00 6.00
SHEEP—Fair to Choice... 3.50 4.00
FLOUR—Spring... 4.00 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2... 70.00 70.00
CORN—No. 2... 20.00 20.00
OATS—No. 2... 10.00 10.00
PORK—Mess... 11.50 11.50
LOUISVILLE
WHEAT—No. 2... 85.00 85.00
CORN—No. 2... 25.00 25.00
OATS—No. 2... 10.00 10.00
COTTON—Middling... 10.00 10.00

AT HOME IN A HACK.

Good Listener Had No Thrilling Tales to Relate, But He Made a Hit.

President Roosevelt, John Burroughs, John Muir, one or two statesmen and a couple of cowboys were sitting around a campfire in the west, swapping anecdotes, relating an exchange. Mr. Muir told of an encounter with a polar bear in the Arctic circle. Mr. Burroughs had had several exciting experiences. One of the statesmen had participated in a whale hunt. Both cowboys had passed through firefrenzied moments. The president's reminiscences included an encounter with a mountain lion and a conflict with a grizzly. One of the statesmen in the party, a man of much ability, vouchsafed no stories. "Come," said the president, "tell us some of your experiences."

"Mr. President and friends," replied the lawyer, "there are no thrilling natural history chapters in my career. Lions, Indians, bears and wild horses have never crossed my path. In fact, I have never been astride a horse of any description in my life, but I have added, solemnly, 'I am simply out of sight in a hack.'"

Cheap Excursion to the South.
On Oct. 20th the Kansas City Southern Ry. (Port Arthur Route) will run a cheap excursion from Kansas City and all stations to Missouri, Kansas, Louisiana, Texas, Silverport, Beaumont and Port Arthur.

The rate for the round trip will be \$15, limited to 21 days from date of sale, good to stop over on going trip at all points en route, provided final destination is reached inside of 15 days from date of sale. This exceptionally low rate, together with liberal stopover privileges allowed, should insure a great crowd, especially in view of the fact that this is the most delightful season of the year to visit the Southland. Similar low rates will probably be placed in effect from points north and east of Kansas City. Ask your ticket agent.

Every effort will be made by the Company to secure the safety and comfort of its patrons. All inquiries relative to desirable locations to visit or other information will be cheerfully furnished. Address either S. G. Warner, G. P. & T. A., P. R. Roeder, T. P. & L. A. or J. H. Morris, T. P. & L. A., Kansas City, Mo.

Well-Grounded Fear.

Leading Lady—Why didn't you put my flowers on the stage?
Stage Manager—I was afraid they might be frost-bitten.—Detroit Free Press.

A Good Thing.

Every issue of The Four-Track News makes it easier for ticket agents and ticket sellers to secure passengers for all parts of the country, for the reason that every article and every illustration in The Four-Track News is an inducement for readers to travel and see what a marvellous variety of scenery and climate our own country possesses. The more these facts are impressed upon the average person, the more certain he or she is to have a desire to travel. Therefore, The Four-Track News is not only in the interest of all the transportation lines and hotels, it also bears out the legend of its title page: "An Illustrated Magazine of Travel and Education."—From the Buffalo Commercial.

"One of the sad things 'bout dis life," said Uncle Eben, "is dat it's so much easier to depend on de equality of yoh enemies dan de friendship of yoh friends."—Washington Star.

Less Than Half Rates South, October 20.
Round trip tickets via the Mobile & Ohio Railroad will be sold on October 20 to New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery and other Southern points from Chicago and vicinity at rate of \$16.00 from St. Louis, Cairo, and intermediate points. \$12.00. Liberal limits and stop-overs. Write J. M. Beall, A. G. P. & T. A., M. & O. R. R., St. Louis.

A girl would rather have a half pound of 40-cent candy in a fancy box with a red ribbon around it than a pound of cheap candy in a paper bag.—Sunshine Journal.

Stops the Cough
and works off the cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 25 cents.

If all our desires were granted our delights would be gone.—Ran's Horn.

Do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—J. F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

The influence of a life may be known by its influence.—Ran's Horn.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, four daily trains via the Chicago & North-Western Ry.

A bird in the hand is not so musical as one in the tree.—Puck.

Economy is the road to wealth. Putnam Fableless Dye is the road to economy.

He who begins low can go up higher.—Farm and Home.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Genuine
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of
Wm. Wood
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Price 25 cents. GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE. *Wm. Wood*
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

SAWYER'S EXCELSIOR BRAND Pommel Sickers.
KEEP THE RIDER DRY
Rain coat put on the rider's back, and the rider is dry. Sawyer's Pommel Sickers are made of the best material, and are guaranteed to keep the rider dry. Price 25 cents. *Wm. Wood*

PATENTS. 45-page book FREE. Highest references. FITZGERALD & CO., Box 8, Washington, D. C.

ALL TIRED OUT.

The weary, worn-out, all-tired feelings come to everybody who taxes the kidneys. When the kidneys are over-worked they fail to perform the duties nature has provided for them to do.

When the kidneys fail dangerous diseases quickly follow. Urinary disorders, diabetes, dropsy, rheumatism, Bright's disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure all kidney and bladder ills. Read the following case:

Veteran Joshua Heller, 706 South Walnut street, Urbana, Ill., says: "In the fall of 1899 after getting Doan's Kidney Pills at Cunningham Bros', drug store in Champaign and taking a course of the treatment I told the readers of this paper that they had relieved me of kidney trouble, disposed of a lame back with pain across my loins and beneath the shoulder blades. During the interval which has elapsed I have had occasion to resort to Doan's Kidney Pills when I noticed warnings of an attack. On each and every occasion the results obtained were just as satisfactory as when the pills were first brought to my notice. I just as emphatically indorse the preparation today as I did over two years ago."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Heller will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Medical advice free—strictly confidential. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

PERSONAL
Will the woman who suffers with sick headache please try

Dr. CALDWELL'S (LAXATIVE) SYRUP PEPSIN
Your druggist sells it.

DO YOU COUGH? DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by druggists everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.50 & \$3 SHOES
You can save from \$3 to \$5 yearly by wearing W. L. Douglas \$3.50 or \$3 shoes.

They equal those that have been costing you from \$4.00 to \$5.00. The immense sale of W. L. Douglas shoes proves their superiority over all other makes.

Sold by retail shoe dealers everywhere. Look for name and Price on bottom.

That Douglas shoe costs you from \$3.50 to \$5.00. The immense sale of W. L. Douglas shoes proves their superiority over all other makes.

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U.M.C.
Stands for Union Metallic Cartridges. It also stands for uniform shooting and satisfactory results.
Ask your dealer for U.M.C. ARROW and NITRO CLUB Smokeless Shot Shells.
The Union Metallic Cartridge Co., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Big Four Route
TO THE WORLD FAMED
Virginia Hot Springs.
2,200 feet elevation on Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Pre-eminent among all year-round Resorts.
THE NEW
Homestead Hotel.

Under the management of Mr. Fred Sterry.
This fine brick structure is now fully completed. Has 300 rooms and 200 private baths, each room supplied with long distance 'phone and modern appointments. Brokers' office with direct New York wire.
MASSACUSETTS BATH-HOUSE and most curative waters known for rheumatism, gout, obesity and nervous troubles.
FINE GOLF LINKS and NEW CLUB HOUSE with Squash Court, lounging rooms, cafe, ping-pong tables, etc. Tennis courts and all outdoor amusements. Orchestra.